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# The Daily Gazetteer.

NUM. 1403

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19. 1739.

No. 1401.

## ANECDOTES from the ROMAN HISTORY.

### The Third Paper.



WHEN the Consul Sempronius became the Butt of the Tribunes of the People, from his supposed Inability in the Execution of the Office of Consul (tho' the real Cause of their Clamour was to in-  
crease the People against the excellent Form of their Government) the Behaviour of

may serve to shew how easily the bold and  
Accusations of a Multitude may be over-  
to the general Satisfaction, by the Interposition  
Men who have Honesty and Candour to embellish  
their other Qualifications. Tempanius was more  
remarkable for Valour than the Consul; yet as some  
Mistakes which attended the Romans in his Consul-  
were rather the Effect of unavoidable Incidents,  
of Mal-Administration, when Tempanius, by  
being elected one of the Tribunes, had a Power to  
accuse Sempronius before the People, his steady Vir-  
tue waver'd not, but instead of joining in a Prosecu-  
tion he knew to be unjust, he vigorously oppos'd it:  
and when Hortensius (the only Tool of Sedition in  
the College of Tribunes for that Year) brought  
Sempronius upon Trial, and Tempanius and his three  
Brethren declared against that Proceeding; 'Is  
this (said Hortensius) the Magnanimity of the Pa-  
tricians? Does a Prime Magistrate screen himself  
under the Protection of the People?' Or, as a  
Modern Patriot might translate it, 'What! No Di-  
scipline between COURT and COUNTRY, notwith-  
standing the Labour taken to prove their Interests irrecon-  
cilable? And must a Consul who has acted in a Sphere  
open to every one of us, be acquitted in the Eyes of the  
People, to whom we have so long declared him guilty?  
What would consist from the Mouth of the most object  
Judge, and nothing but a corrupt Influence can render  
him necessary to support what we assert.' Though  
the Effect the Declaration of the Four Tribunes who  
had served under Sempronius, 'That as they had  
shared his Fortunes, and were not sensible of his  
bad Conduct, they would share in his Disgrace,'  
check Hortensius with a Remorse not always met  
with on such Occasions: 'No; I drop the Ac-  
cusation against Sempronius; a Magistrate who so  
well understands how to gain the Affections of those  
employ'd under him, deserves our Regard.'

It is further remarkable of this Caius Sempronius,  
that he was afterwards accused of this same Conduct of  
which he was so publicly acquitted, in Resentment  
for the Equity of a Kinsman of his, in proclaiming  
the Choice of the Quæstors to fall upon Patricians,  
when Two Plebeians had fix'd their Eyes upon that  
honourable Trust: But as the Quæstors had the  
principal Charge of the Publick Treasure, 'twas no  
wonder to find the Office coveted.

When the Tribunes were desired by the Senate to  
show their Zeal for the People they were designed to  
show, by uniting them, that they might prevent an  
action which was threaten'd from the Volses; their  
Language was this: 'Who are we, said they, but  
the Plebeians, contemptible Creatures, who merit  
not the Advantages of Civil Society! When the  
People shall think fit to place us in the highest Posts  
in the Republick, we shall then know how to sub-  
sist you by Force; till then, you have no Service  
to expect from us.'

When the seditious Tribunes harangued the Mul-  
titude against assisting the Government to continue  
the Siege of Volsi, the Speech of young Appius Clau-  
dus, one of the Military Tribunes, had excellent Ef-  
fect upon the whole People.

Romans (said he) if you have not been hitherto  
sufficiently convinced that your Tribunes have  
been the Authors of the present Difficulties under  
which the Republick labours, it is impossible for you  
to be any longer deceived. Your present happy  
Situation must necessarily convince you of your  
Mistake, as it gives your Tribunes such remarkable  
Uncertainty: Have you ever seen them in greater  
Consternation? They are not unlike our Phy-  
sicians: They would have us always full of Diseases,

that we may thereby increase their Practice. —  
Answer me, Tribunes! Are you really the Defenders  
of the Roman People, or their Enemies! — Our  
Affection for the Roman People, and our Prospe-  
rity, are equally offensive to you: But if you were  
possessed of Humanity, would you not rejoice at  
the Regard the Senate shows the People, and the  
Obedience paid by the People to the Decrees of  
the Senate. — What more remains, than for you  
but to visit the Camp, and pollute the Army;  
which you may accomplish, since you now stile  
nothing Liberty but a License to despise the Se-  
nate, the Magistrates, the Laws of our Ancestors,  
and the Establishment of good Discipline?

Envy is so constant an Attendant of extraordinary  
Merit, that the Services of the great Camillus, who  
after having been scandalously accused by the Tri-  
bunes of the People, had, to avoid their ungrateful  
Fury, banish'd himself from Rome; who had return'd  
from that cruel Exile to redeem his Country from the  
Oppression of a barbarous Enemy; who in three Battles,  
during one Campaign, reduced three Nations who had  
risen against Rome on occasion of her Distresses;  
the same Camillus who had rescued and rebuilt the City,  
and restor'd Tranquillity through all the Roman Domi-  
nions, though his Publick Services had render'd him  
dear to all who loved their Country, and knew its  
true Interests; yet the restless Spirit of Opposition spar'd  
him not; but when the Thanks of all who breathed  
the Air of Rome, were his Due, he was persecuted  
by the invidious Clamours of Men who, under a Pre-  
tence of serving the People, were opposing the Mea-  
sures of their truest Friend: And it adds a most extra-  
ordinary Lustre to his great Character, to find all Hi-  
storians agree, that while he was thus insulted by the  
seditious Tribunes, he was constantly employ'd in  
promoting the true Interests of the Republick; and  
to the Honour of the Roman Government, it is re-  
corded, that when Camillus was chosen into the Mil-  
itary Tribuneship, with five illustrious Senators for his  
Colleagues, (Serv. Cornelius, L. Quinctius, Q. Servilius,  
P. Valerius, and L. Horatius) these Great Men,  
conscious of his Merit, were not ashamed to resign  
their several Shares of the Administration into his  
Hands; and Rome had great Cause to rejoice at their  
prudent Resignation, from the many Successes gain'd  
that Year, which could scarce have been hoped for  
under any other Administration than that of Ca-  
millus.

The following Year Manlius began his Attempts  
upon the Liberty of his Country, after the Manner  
such Attempts are generally begun, By depreciating  
the Merit of its best Friends; and Camillus standing  
foremost among these, consequently became the Mark  
of the most venom'd Darts of his Malice and De-  
traction. And of Manlius it is told, that after he en-  
ter'd into the Opposition, against the best Government  
Rome ever knew, he incessantly inveigh'd against the  
Nobility, was captivated by the Love of Applause, and no  
longer made Reason the Guide of his Conduct, and that in  
his Harangues against the Senate he regard'd not the  
Truth of the Crimes he laid to their Charge, provided he  
could make them odious. Among other Artifices to in-  
crease the People, he hit upon that of insinuating,  
upon no Authority, that the Senate had concealed  
Money for secret Services which was the Right of the  
whole People, and proceeded so far as to promise to  
shew the People where it was concealed, though he  
knew the whole a mere Contrivance to delude the  
credulous Multitude, as it served his present Purpose of  
imposing on the People for a while, and he regard'd not  
the Displeasure of the Senate: But the Dictator, Corne-  
lius Cossus, by his Prudence and Address, soon silenc'd  
the idle Clamours of the Enemies of the Republick,  
by challenging the Asperer of the Government to  
shew the People where the Publick Treasure was con-  
cealed, or how it had been embazled: And not be-  
ing able to give any satisfactory Defence of so un-  
grounded a Charge, for his injurious Representation  
of a Publick Fact, he was thrown headlong from the  
very Precipice on which he had bravely defended the  
Liberties of Rome. — Had Punishment been dealt  
with the same Hand in our Time, how would it have  
fared with some of our modern Patriot Leaders!

When the Humour of TACKLING prevail'd among  
the Roman People, by two of their pretended Advo-  
cates, Scutius and Licinius, Claudius made a Speech

well-worthy the Notice of Posterity. — To op-  
pose your Will, (said he to the People of Rome) is  
not always to oppose your real Interests: Rome is  
one single Republick, but your groundless Diffi-  
cations have often divided it into two States. My An-  
cestors, by labouring to promote the Publick Good,  
laboured to advance your Happiness in spite of your-  
selves: — Consider me now only as one of your own  
Body; and in that Light give me Leave to interro-  
gate your Tribunes: Answer me, Scutius and Li-  
cinius; have we so long listned to your Clamours only  
to deprive us of the Liberty of voting? We approve  
only of two of your Laws, and you obstinately insist  
on all or none, and insist that one shall not pass  
without the other: Doth not this Conduct of yours  
declare you think us actuated solely by our own In-  
terest; and is not this imposing new Conditions upon  
us! What, then, do you pretend to govern us, like  
new Tarquins, just as you please! — But, say you,  
all or nothing. Is not this, Romans, as if, when ex-  
ceeding thirstily, a Man should offer you a whole fons  
and a poisonous Draught, and prohibit your taking  
the one without the other? If the true Spirit of Li-  
berty had prevail'd among you, you would have  
cry'd out, Begone, Tribunes, and your Laws together.  
— What, shall every thing be thought good that  
comes from your Tribunes Mouths, and will you  
judge of your Interests rather by the Persons that  
pretend to expose them, than by the Nature of Things?  
— They would have your Representatives only  
such as they approve: And what is this but laying  
you under a Necessity of making a bad Choice, when  
you are inclined to promote only equity Men to that  
Dignity?

ALG. SIDNEY.

## HOME PORTS.

Portsmouth, Dec. 17. Yesterday at Two Afternoon  
sailed from Spithead to St. Helen's, with 30 Sail of  
Merchant-ships under their Convoys, his Majesty's  
Ships the Elizabeth, Capt. Faulkingham; the Prince  
of Orange, Capt. Davies; the Lion, Capt. Smith;  
the Sunderland, Capt. Hyng; the Superb, Capt. Har-  
vey; the Warwick, Capt. Toller; the Sea-horse,  
Capt. Cleland; and the Deptford Storeship, Capt.  
Watson. They still continue at St. Helen's having  
a very great Fog. Wind N E.

Deal, Dec. 17. Wind N. Remain the Dunkirk  
Man of War, and the Dutch East-India Ship for  
Holland.

## L O N D O N.

From the London Gazette.

Vienna, Dec. 12. — Letters from Belgrade of the  
28th past advise, that M. Momaria, the Imperial In-  
terpreter and Secretary, arrived there on the 21th,  
with an Account that the Imperial and Turkish Ra-  
tifications of the Peace lately concluded between those  
two Powers, were exchanged on the 3th past at Ga-  
tina.

Dresden, Dec. 13. N. S. On the 8th Inst. Thoma-  
s Villiers, Esq; his Britannick Majesty's Envoy  
Extraordinary, arrived here, and had the next Day  
Audience of their Polish Majesty.

Whitehall, Dec. 18. Letters from Jersey, of the  
9th of November last, bring an Account, that on the  
7th his Majesty's Declaration of War against Spain  
was proclaim'd in the said Island with the following  
Ceremonies, viz. the Members of the Royal Court  
in their Scarlet Cloaks having met together in the  
Court House, preceded from thence to Major Gene-  
ral Cavalier's, Lieutenant Governor of that Island;  
whence they marched in Procession, together with  
the said Lieutenant Governor, to the Market place,  
the Mace being carried before them. The Officers  
of the Garrison, and twelve Men with their Halberds,  
a Troop of Horse Guard Militia, and a Company of  
Fuzileers, with five Companies more of the Town  
Militia in their Uniforms, marching at their Head,  
and the Procession closed by another Troop of Horse  
Guard Militia; at which Place the Troops post-  
ed themselves round a Scaffold erected for the Sheriff  
to read his Majesty's Declaration of War: The  
Ceremony being ended, the great Guns of the Ca-  
stles and Forts were immediately discharged, and  
several

1739





several Volleys were fired: Then his Majesty's Health was drank, with that of all the Royal Family, of the Ministers of State, and Prosperity to his Majesty's Arms both by Sea and Land, amidst great Acclamations of vast Numbers of People. Then the said Declaration was proclaimed at St. Aubin Town. After which the Procession went to the Lieutenant Governor's House, where they were splendidly entertained.

*Yesterday arrived Three Mails from Flanders*

The freshest brings Letters from thence of Friday last, which mention Advices of the 20th ult. N. S. from Belgrade, that the Turks have evacuated the Bannate of Temeswar, and are march'd towards Orsova and Widdin, there to pass the Danube to their Winter Quarters in Bulgaria; and that the Imperialists to the Number of 10 or 12000 are come from the Neighbourhood of Peterwaradin and Belgrade, and taken Post at Sighet, Schonau, Gyerla, and other Fortresses along the Maros.

Letters from Rome of the 5th Instant N. S. say, the French Ambassador has paid another Visit to the Pretender, and had a long Conference with him in private; and they add, that the Cardinal de Tassin, who is Agent for the French Affairs at the Pope's Court, went to the Chevalier's House and din'd with him.

Those of the 6th from Stockholm say, that the Count de Tessin, the Swedish Minister at the French Court, is shortly to be recall'd from thence, and to be employ'd in the Direction of the Foreign Affairs, in the Room of the Count de Horn. They confirm, that the Zeal for hastening a considerable Body of Swedish Troops towards the Frontiers of Russia is very much abated since the News of the Peace between Muscovy and the Porte.

Letters of the 12th Inst. N. S. from Vienna say, they have Advice from Belgrade, that M. Mommarz, the Imperial Interpreter and Secretary at War, was arrived there with the Porte's Ratification of the Treaty of Belgrade, and that 'tis said to be very defective.

By Letters of the 15th N. S. from Berlin, and of the 18th from Hamburg, the Discovery of the Conspiracy against the Russian Court, and the Execution of some Persons of Distinction on that Account, is confirm'd; and this is said to be the Reason why the Count d'Osserman, the Czarina's Vice Chancellor, has confin'd himself closely to Business, so that he has hardly been seen abroad for some Weeks past. The Particulars of this Affair are expected by the next Post. It appears more likely than ever by these Letters, that by the Czarina's and the Princess of Brunswick's Mediation the Duke Charles Leopold of Mecklenburg will be prevail'd on to make his Submission to the Emperor, and be thereupon restor'd to his Duchy. The Czarina's Journey for Moscow is fix'd for the 20th of next Month, but whether the Count d'Osserman will go, is uncertain.

The Catherine, Weems, from the Canaries for London, having lost all her Sails and her Boat wash'd over Board in a Storm, is put into Dungarvan in Ireland.

To-morrow his Majesty will go to the House of Peers, to give the Royal Assent to the Land-tax Bill, Malt Bill, and such others as are ready.

After which both Houses will adjourn for the Holydays.

Yesterday the following Prizes were drawn in the Bridge Lottery, viz. No. 11936, 1000 l. No. 54169, 30898, each 100 l. No. 43247, 57861, 40217, 31757, 57503, 10759, 28872, 19957, 9473, 35231, 52356, 48009, 30423, 43641, each 50 l.

The latter End of this Week the Charitable Legacy of the late William Taylour, of Saville-Row, Esq; will be distributed amongst Ten poor decay'd Housekeepers of St. James's Parish, being 50 l. each, without any Charge or Deduction whatsoever.

And on Sunday next will be performed the Annual and Hospitable Custom of throwing Bread and Cheese out of the Steep'e at Paddington to the Populace, in Commemoration of the Birth-Day of Two Old Maids, who bequeathed to l. a Year to that Parish for ever, for that Purpose.

Yesterday the Right Hon. the Lord High Chancellor held the Fourth and Last General Seal after Michaelmas Term, when a Dispensation pass'd the Great Seal to enable the Rev. Mr. Evan Eustance, Chaplain to the Countess Dowager of Strafford, to hold the Vicarage of Abergavenny, in the County of Monmouth, and Diocese of Landaff, together with the Vicarage of Newland, in the County and Diocese of Gloucester.

Also a Dispensation to enable the Rev. Mr. George Syndercomb, Chaplain to the Lord Gray, to hold

the Rectory of Askerwell, in the County of Dorset and Diocese of Bristol, with the Rectory of Symondsbury in the same County and Diocese.

The same Day a Presentation pass'd the Great Seal to the Rev. Mr. Christopher Epworth, of the Vicarage of Lealton super Humber, in the County and Diocese of Lincoln.

As also a Dispensation to enable the said Mr. Epworth to hold the Vicarage of Killingholm, in the County and Diocese of Lincoln, a Living worth 200 l. per Annum.

Likewise a Presentation to the Rev. Mr. Thomas Pickering, of the Rectory of Barning, in the County of Kent and Diocese of Rochester.

Yesterday Morning died, at his House in Great Marlborough-street, Capt. William Griffin, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Middlesex.

One of his Majesty's Yachts is ordered to Calais, to bring over the Right Hon. the Earl of Pomfret and his Family from the Court of France, where they had been for some Months.

**BANKRUPT.**

James Bradley, late of Bromyard, in the County of Hereford, Mercer and Chapman.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	02 02	02 30

Bank Stock 139 1-4th to 139. India 158 1-half. South Sea 97 1-half. Old Annuity 110 to 1-4th. New ditto 110 1-4th. Three per Cent. 100 Seven per Cent. Loan 111. Five per Cent. ditto 95 1-half. Royal Assurance 88. London Assurance 11 1-8th. African 13 1-half. India Bonds 41. 8s Premium. South Sea ditto —. Bank Circulation 21. 15 s. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-half to 1 Prem. English Copper 3 l. 6 s. 6 d. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 100 1-half. Three per Cent. ditto 95. Million Bank 111 1-half. Equivalent 112 1-8th. Lottery Tickets 5 l. 17 s. 6 d.

*In the PRESS, and will Speedily be Published,*

**THE LIVES of the Professors of** Gresham College: With the LIFE of the Founder, Sir THOMAS GRESHAM, prefix'd: And an Appendix, consisting of Orations, Lectures, Epistles, and other curious Papers, written chiefly by the Professors, and few of them ever before printed: Adorned with four Prints, engraved by Mr. Vertue, representing,

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An Upright View of GRESHAM COLLEGE; And the Tomb of Sir THOMAS GRESHAM.

By John Ward, Prof. Rhet. Gresh. and F. R. S.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken, and Receipts delivered by the Author in Gresham College; W. Innys and R. Manby, J. and P. Knapton, in Ludgate-street; F. Giles in Holborn; A. Ward in Little Britain; E. Symon in Cornhill; T. Longman in Paternoster-row; J. Noon in Cheap-side; R. Hett in the Poultry; A. Millar in the Strand; J. Stagg in Westminster Hall; S. Wilmot in Oxford; W. Thurlburn in Cambridge; and at Batson's Coffee-House in Cornhill.

*This Day is publish'd,*

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A Genuine, New, and Entertaining Description of the Cities and Towns of Hamburg, Lubeck, Bremen, Verden, Stade, Gluckstadt, Sleswick, Altona, Rostock, Wismar, Schwerin, Stralitz, Ratzburg, Travensdorf, Fredericksstadt, Husum, Oldesloe, Tonningen, Helgoland, Delmenhorst, Minden, Munster, Lipstadt, Paderborn, Cassel, Bielefeld, Hervorden, Osnabrug. As also of the Duchies and Principalities of Bremen, Verden, Mecklenburgh, &c.

With the Religion and Manners of the People; their publick Diversions, and the Characters of the ENGLISH Merchants and others settled at Hamburg, Lubeck, Bremen, Stade, Rostock, and other Hanse Towns.

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Interpersed with the SECRET HISTORIES, and DIVERTING GALLANTRIES of divers considerable Personages.

To which is prefix'd,

A Brief Account of these LETTERS, and Explanatory Notes inserted thro' the Work;

By THOMAS LEDYARD, Esq;

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**THE Modern Cook: Containing** Instructions for Preparing and Ordering Publick Entertainments for the Tables of Princes, Ambassadors, Noblemen, and Magistrates. As also the least expensive Method of providing for private Families in a very elegant Manner. New Receipts for dressing of Meat, Fowl, and Fish, and making Ragouts, Fricassees, and Pastry of all Sorts, and many never before published. Adorn'd with Copper-plates, exhibiting the Order of Plating the different Dishes, &c. on the Table, in the most polite Way.

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*The so-much Fam'd HYPO-DROPS.*

**WHICH in a few Days infallibly cures** HYPOCHONDRIACK MELANCHOLY in Men, and the VARIANTS in WOMEN, so as never to return again, be they ever so severe, or of many Years standing, and even after all other Remedies have prov'd ineffectual; and that by immediately striking at the very Root or true Cause, as well as removing the Effects, of those perplexing Maladies and all their Variants of Symptoms, by which they mimic, by Turns, almost all the Diseases poor Mortals are afflicted with, and have their Rise from a deprav'd Appetite, vicious Ferment in the stomach, and Indigestion of Food, whence proceed Cruditates and flatulent or windy Disorders in the first Passages, belchings, Cholick, Uneasiness in the Bowels, and ill Humours which offend the Nerves, and, by Consent of Parts, affect the Head, and produce sometimes Giddiness, Dimness of Sight, confused Thoughts, pertinacious Watchings, troublesome Sleep, Frights, groundless Fears, and the deepest Melancholy with direful Views and terrible Apprehensions; at other times, Fits, Flushing Heats, Reachings, Faintness, Lowness, and Sinking of Spirits, Palpitation of the Heart, Startings, Tremblings, and Twitchings in the Limbs and other Parts with many convulsive Disorders, sharp Pains, fix'd or wandering Pain and Weakness in the Back, and other, almost innumerable and grievous Symptoms, which miserably afflict vast Numbers of both Sexes.

All which Symptoms, in their sharpest Paroxysms, these few much fam'd and most pleasant Drops, (which are Chymically prepar'd from the most valuable Specifics in the Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal Kingdoms, and exalted to the highest Degree of Perfection possible) instantly quell, and at the same time annihilate their real Cause, directly bringing the Stomach into right Order, creating a good Appetite, rectifying the Digestion, occasioning laudable Chyle, and, of course, good Blood, Plenty of calm, free, and cheerful Spirits, a regular Circulation of all the Fluids, and Strength of Nerves so that both Cause and Effects of Melancholy and Vapours are thoroughly removed by them, almost on the Spot, as the many Thousands of both Sexes they have perchedly cured evince.

Whoever takes them for 3 Days only, will be sensible they are absolutely to be depended upon for an effectual and lasting Cure, and certain it is, that no Medicine upon Earth can equal them; be careful therefore to have the right Drops which are to be had only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Cross-Key and Star in Cornhill, near Stocks-Market, at 3 s. 6 d. a Bottle with Directions.

*The GRAND SPECIFICK for*  
*Cleansing and Strengthening the Reins, &c.*

**A** Medicine that hath gain'd so much Credit, for these many Years it has been publish'd, that not one of the many Pretenders to cure the like Cases, but at all hinder'd the just Reputation this first and only Specific for these Purposes, hath obtain'd, by its most noble Effects for it doth not only cure such difficult Cases, which no other Medicine can: But in every ordinary Case, one Bottle will do more real Good than four, that are sold by any of the common Pretenders, as has been sufficiently attested by many Persons of Worth and Reputation that have found the desired Effects, and declared it to Mr. Sandwell.

It may be certainly depended on as absolutely effectual for carrying off, by Urine, safely and speedily, all the Relicks of secret Injuries, Remains of pernicious unskillfully prepar'd Mercurials, Gleet or Weakness, thro' tedious or ill manag'd Cures of the Venereal Disease; or from Self-pollution, indurate Coition, &c.

Also any Weaknesses of the Vessels from Wrenches, Strains, Blows, or Falls, and all other Obstructions in the Urinary Passages, even Stranguries, Ulcers, &c. are perfectly cured by it, be they of ever so long standing; which Relicks and Ailments are, in Part, discovered by these following Symptoms, viz. Weakness and Pain in the Back, a Sharpness in the Urine, its strong Smell, Films or Hairs as it were floating about in it, and, in some, too frequent Occasion to make it.

This noble Specifick is also of singular and very extraordinary Use and Efficacy, where there is any Gravel, or even small Stones, Slime, or any other Matter that obstructs the Urine, bringing all away in a few Times taking, with Safety, and to the very great Satisfaction of the Patients, as has been happily experienced by great Numbers of both Sexes, and particularly by a Gentleman, whose Case has so often been mentioned in this Advertisement, by a Certificate of his Cure who, on taking but a little of this noble Specifick, voided above an Ounce of Gravel, and was cured of an insupportable Pain about his Loins, &c. by a short Continuance of it.

It also strengthens and recovers, after a particular Manner, all Relaxations of the Vessels, confirms the Parts, bringing all into Order, and thereby perfects the Cure to Admiration. It is a very pleasant Medicine, and will be found of uncommon Benefit to Mankind, beyond Expectation, which is the Reason of its being made publick, and to obviate the Ignorance of Pretenders in all the difficult Cases above-mentioned.

One Bottle, in most Cases, is sufficient for a perfect Cure, as you will see by the Directions given with it.

Sold at 7 s. 6 d. the Bottle, at Mr. Sandwell's Toy-shop, at the Griffin, the Corner of Bucklersbury, in the Poultry.